

The Wilmington Post

VOLUME XV.

WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA, SUNDAY, JULY 9, 1882.

Single Copies 5 Cents

NUMBER 28

WILMINGTON POST

Entered at the Postoffice at Wilmington, N. C., as Second Class Matter.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Eight (8) lines, Nonpareil type, constitute a square.

Fifty cents per line for the first insertion and twenty-five cents per line for each additional insertion.

All advertisements will be charged at the above rates, except on special contracts.

The subscription price to THE WILMINGTON POST is \$2.00 per year; six months \$1.00.

All communications on business must be addressed to THE WILMINGTON POST, Wilmington, N. C.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN

New Hanover County Ticket.

For Clerk of the Superior Court, STACEY VANAMRINGE.

For Sheriff, STEPHEN H. MANNING.

For Register of Deeds, JOSEPH E. SAMPSON.

For County Treasurer, OWEN BUANEY.

For Coroner, EDWARD D. HEWLETT.

For Surveyor, LEMUEL D. CHERRY.

LEGISLATIVE TICKET.

For Senator,

For House of Representatives, WILLIAM H. WADDELL, JUSTICE E. GREENE.

For Constable—Wilmington Township, ROBERT SWEAT.

Puddling in England and in the United States.

We clip and publish editorials from our esteemed contemporary, the Philadelphia Bulletin, giving some interesting points about the Pennsylvania strikers, which will be read by our mechanic subscribers with much pleasure.

It is an unbroken rule of the American Iron and Steel Association that it shall not interfere in any way in contests between workmen and their employers; hence in the struggle now in progress between the proprietors of rolling mills in the west and the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers the Bulletin takes no part.

We deeply regret, however, that the struggle should ever have been precipitated. Both sides are losers by it; unemployed labor means no wages, and unemployed capital means loss of business and loss of profits.

The present difficulty originated in a demand by the puddlers for higher wages. The Pittsburgh puddlers have been receiving \$3.50 per ton for puddling iron when the selling price of iron was 23 cents a pound or less. If the price of iron should advance beyond 23 cents, the price of puddling was to advance, but it was not under any circumstances to fall below \$3.50.

The men struck for an advance of this base price to \$4.

As we have intimated, this Association is organized for entirely different purposes than to interfere in disputes between employers and their workmen, but we refer to this \$5.00 which the puddlers have refused to accept in the future that we may make it the basis of an inquiry which may properly find a place in our columns.

It has been said in congress during the late tariff debate that wages in this country are not favorably affected by the protective policy—that employers here secure high prices for their products through protection and pay their workmen wages that are relatively but little higher than are paid to European workmen. If the difference in the cost of necessities of life be considered, is this the fact?

It has been satisfactorily demonstrated by Mr. Carroll D. Wright, the eminent labor statistician of Boston, and others that the articles which an American workman regards as necessary for the support of himself and family do not cost above 20 per cent. more for his labor than a European workman places the two men on an equality so far as physical comforts for themselves and their families are concerned.

Now, that we may see whether or not the American puddlers, as a typical American workman, has been benefited by protection, let us inquire what relation the \$3.50 per ton he has been receiving bears to the wages of the north of England puddler, who is the best paid puddler in Europe.

In the north of England the wages of puddlers have at no time during the past years exceeded \$4.61 per ton, \$1.61.

The minimum wages of Pittsburgh puddlers were fixed in June, 1880, at \$5.50 per ton, at which they remained until the present strike commenced.

We have then, in England \$1.61 and Pittsburgh \$5.50 for the same class of labor; difference in favor of Pittsburgh, \$3.89 per ton, this difference being double the wages of the English puddler.

During these last two years an English puddler would have had to work a little more than three days to earn the same amount of wages a Pittsburgh puddler would have earned in one day.

Admitting that the cost of living at Pittsburgh has been and still is 30 per cent. greater than in England, every reader will see at a glance that the Pittsburgh puddler has in these two years fared more than twice as well as his English brother.

Assuming that the English puddler paid out every cent of his \$1.62 for the necessities of life, the Pittsburgh puddler could have afforded to buy the same quantity of necessities, by 20 per cent. more for them than the Englishman paid, and still have more money left in his pocket than the Englishman had spent; \$1.82 with 20 per cent. added becomes \$2.19, which when subtracted from \$5.50 leaves \$3.31 unspent.

Which country, then, pays the puddler the best wages—England under free trade, or the United States under protection?

There is another way of looking at this question which metaphors and figures put a big feather in the hat of every Pittsburgh mill owner. What percentage of the price obtained for his bar iron does the Pittsburgh mill owner pay to the puddler when the price for puddling is \$5.50 per ton, and what percentage does the north of England mill owner pay to his puddler when the price of puddling is 7s. 6d. per ton, or \$1.82?

We have clipped out the percentage for the past two years, and here they are: At Pittsburgh the price of bar iron during the period named has not averaged more than 21 cents a pound, or \$36 per ton. At \$5.50 per ton for puddling, which was the bottom price, the Pittsburgh puddler received 10 per cent. of the price obtained for the iron when it was sold. In the north of England the average price of bar iron during the past two years, according to the Secretary of the British Iron Trade Association, was 78s. 8d., or \$29.91.

North of England puddlers, as we have stated, at no time during that period received over 7s. 6d. per ton, or \$1.82, at which rates of wages their proportion of the selling price of bar iron would be only 6 per cent. So it is proved beyond all free trade congressmen or other that the Pittsburgh ironmaster gives to his puddlers almost double the percentage of the price of bar iron than the north of England ironmaster gives to his puddlers out of the price which his iron brings him.

Does protection protect? It most certainly does protect the Pittsburgh puddlers, even at \$5.50 per ton.

General opinion of the Amalgamated Association at Pittsburgh and farther West.

We have said that we never interfere in controversies between yourselves and your employers, and we won't interfere in the present controversy, but we have done something to maintain the protective policy in this country; we have shown above that you are large gainers by this policy, and that your employers are not tyrants; and now we think we have a right to ask you to do us a favor. When you sit down deliberately to count the probable cost to yourselves of the strike you are now engaged in, and when you have done this won't you go a step farther and ask yourselves whether this strike may not, after all, be unjust to your employers, who have for some time been selling iron on a falling market?

PENKID CO, July 5th, 1882.

Sam, was you at Pitt Kaswell, yesterday, I mean on the 4th July?

Yes, by golly, Bob, I was dare, sure.

Well, den, wat your opinion uv de thing?

Opinion! I got n on dat subject—ever since dat inundashun uv humen kritters of all sizes and sexes spread all over de kuntry so, I hav bin totally dislocated in all my upper arrangements, and an darfo utterly unprepared to gib a klear answer on de subjekt; but if you will take sich notions as de kunfushun left me peressed uv, I will try to tell you my opinion. Well, when Sherman kum wid his men thru de kuntry, we all understood dat, and tho our propensities was to hunt sum more kongenial spot, but den ye all knoed what he was up to fur—his purpus was knoed before he kum, and did not hab to gib us at. So dat nitch was shud uv him, and we were prepared on dat pint. But when his unbagunabable tide of bummers struck our kuntry it shook us beyond persespshun and comprehension. But den dere seemed to be sum kans for dat most tumultuous excess of vice and miserry which klooded for a time our whole kuntry, but de kumfushun at de Pint on de 4th was ascribable to demokratik weakness—de no knowin wans uv dat party resorted to dat as a means to build up de party. De military aked in good faith, dey waz glad uv de chance to make and grete one another; and it was a pleasure to see them meto. The blind, the cripple, the halt and the maimed, all rejoiced to be once more together; and whether in the dance or in company happiness and generosity seemed to pervade their every thout—Aan expelled them, no matter where they were seen, and were happy to see them on sich an okkashun. Why, we saw among them in the dance, though his head bears heavy hair the gallant Col. John Cantabun, as active and sprightly as a boy, wifon him a beautiful style of dancing, and a klearly wifon he kum, and won the admiration of all who saw him. All that was well enough. The soldiers, gallant, sincere and patriotic, are not prepared to suspect that motive which prompted the miscreant tricksters of party to use them for electioneering purposes. You kno dat is to be a great political foe in the state, and the politicians are rescoria to dis means to wrik up a little thunder and lightning for de campaign. Dey git all de people together wid de drum and fife, and den prepare and organize for political tricks—whiskey and beer, and a good helo come. But you cern not in my dot. Did dey not all meet on de 4th and hab a speakin'?

Yes.

And who was he?

Mr. Waddell.

And what did he do—did he make a 4th July speech?

No; do you think he was a fool?

No, I don't; but was de 4th of July, and de people expected de day to be celebrated in dat way.

Well, dey are mighty silly if dey thort dat. Don't you kno dar was at least 40,000 people dar, from Bladen, Brunswick, Sampson, Duplin, Onslow, Pender, Newhanover and Wilmington, as well as from Columbus and Cumberland?

And do you speak an aspirant for proferment at the hands of this people to let such a favorable opportunity pass unimproved? No; not at all. None of it. Col. Waddell had a great deal to tell them about that bill which gave free navigation to the Cape Fear. The people had never heard it before, and he had to tell what a material part he acted in getting the bill in an acceptable shape. Indeed we all had given Judge Russell the credit of getting that bill through congress, and had always regarded the Colonel as the friend and advocate of the Cape Fear Navigation Company, but it seems we were mistaken. There is one thing we can say, however, that if the bill was passed and became a law through and by his influence, he was worth more to the people of the Cape Fear district, out of than in congress, for it was not done while he was a member (8 years) of that body—but he got de appropriation just as soon as he got it, and dat saved de bill.

What could be done without the appropriation, didn't you hear him tell about dat part of the transakshun?

I believe I did. But den his speech was not a member of the Cape Fear Navigation Company, but it seems we were mistaken. There is one thing we can say, however, that if the bill was passed and became a law through and by his influence, he was worth more to the people of the Cape Fear district, out of than in congress, for it was not done while he was a member (8 years) of that body—but he got de appropriation just as soon as he got it, and dat saved de bill.

What could be done without the appropriation, didn't you hear him tell about dat part of the transakshun?

I believe I did. But den his speech was not a member of the Cape Fear Navigation Company, but it seems we were mistaken. There is one thing we can say, however, that if the bill was passed and became a law through and by his influence, he was worth more to the people of the Cape Fear district, out of than in congress, for it was not done while he was a member (8 years) of that body—but he got de appropriation just as soon as he got it, and dat saved de bill.

What could be done without the appropriation, didn't you hear him tell about dat part of the transakshun?

I believe I did. But den his speech was not a member of the Cape Fear Navigation Company, but it seems we were mistaken. There is one thing we can say, however, that if the bill was passed and became a law through and by his influence, he was worth more to the people of the Cape Fear district, out of than in congress, for it was not done while he was a member (8 years) of that body—but he got de appropriation just as soon as he got it, and dat saved de bill.

What could be done without the appropriation, didn't you hear him tell about dat part of the transakshun?

I believe I did. But den his speech was not a member of the Cape Fear Navigation Company, but it seems we were mistaken. There is one thing we can say, however, that if the bill was passed and became a law through and by his influence, he was worth more to the people of the Cape Fear district, out of than in congress, for it was not done while he was a member (8 years) of that body—but he got de appropriation just as soon as he got it, and dat saved de bill.

What could be done without the appropriation, didn't you hear him tell about dat part of the transakshun?

I believe I did. But den his speech was not a member of the Cape Fear Navigation Company, but it seems we were mistaken. There is one thing we can say, however, that if the bill was passed and became a law through and by his influence, he was worth more to the people of the Cape Fear district, out of than in congress, for it was not done while he was a member (8 years) of that body—but he got de appropriation just as soon as he got it, and dat saved de bill.

What could be done without the appropriation, didn't you hear him tell about dat part of the transakshun?

I believe I did. But den his speech was not a member of the Cape Fear Navigation Company, but it seems we were mistaken. There is one thing we can say, however, that if the bill was passed and became a law through and by his influence, he was worth more to the people of the Cape Fear district, out of than in congress, for it was not done while he was a member (8 years) of that body—but he got de appropriation just as soon as he got it, and dat saved de bill.

What could be done without the appropriation, didn't you hear him tell about dat part of the transakshun?

I believe I did. But den his speech was not a member of the Cape Fear Navigation Company, but it seems we were mistaken. There is one thing we can say, however, that if the bill was passed and became a law through and by his influence, he was worth more to the people of the Cape Fear district, out of than in congress, for it was not done while he was a member (8 years) of that body—but he got de appropriation just as soon as he got it, and dat saved de bill.

What could be done without the appropriation, didn't you hear him tell about dat part of the transakshun?

I believe I did. But den his speech was not a member of the Cape Fear Navigation Company, but it seems we were mistaken. There is one thing we can say, however, that if the bill was passed and became a law through and by his influence, he was worth more to the people of the Cape Fear district, out of than in congress, for it was not done while he was a member (8 years) of that body—but he got de appropriation just as soon as he got it, and dat saved de bill.

What could be done without the appropriation, didn't you hear him tell about dat part of the transakshun?

I believe I did. But den his speech was not a member of the Cape Fear Navigation Company, but it seems we were mistaken. There is one thing we can say, however, that if the bill was passed and became a law through and by his influence, he was worth more to the people of the Cape Fear district, out of than in congress, for it was not done while he was a member (8 years) of that body—but he got de appropriation just as soon as he got it, and dat saved de bill.

What could be done without the appropriation, didn't you hear him tell about dat part of the transakshun?

I believe I did. But den his speech was not a member of the Cape Fear Navigation Company, but it seems we were mistaken. There is one thing we can say, however, that if the bill was passed and became a law through and by his influence, he was worth more to the people of the Cape Fear district, out of than in congress, for it was not done while he was a member (8 years) of that body—but he got de appropriation just as soon as he got it, and dat saved de bill.

What could be done without the appropriation, didn't you hear him tell about dat part of the transakshun?

I believe I did. But den his speech was not a member of the Cape Fear Navigation Company, but it seems we were mistaken. There is one thing we can say, however, that if the bill was passed and became a law through and by his influence, he was worth more to the people of the Cape Fear district, out of than in congress, for it was not done while he was a member (8 years) of that body—but he got de appropriation just as soon as he got it, and dat saved de bill.

What could be done without the appropriation, didn't you hear him tell about dat part of the transakshun?

I believe I did. But den his speech was not a member of the Cape Fear Navigation Company, but it seems we were mistaken. There is one thing we can say, however, that if the bill was passed and became a law through and by his influence, he was worth more to the people of the Cape Fear district, out of than in congress, for it was not done while he was a member (8 years) of that body—but he got de appropriation just as soon as he got it, and dat saved de bill.

What could be done without the appropriation, didn't you hear him tell about dat part of the transakshun?

I believe I did. But den his speech was not a member of the Cape Fear Navigation Company, but it seems we were mistaken. There is one thing we can say, however, that if the bill was passed and became a law through and by his influence, he was worth more to the people of the Cape Fear district, out of than in congress, for it was not done while he was a member (8 years) of that body—but he got de appropriation just as soon as he got it, and dat saved de bill.

What could be done without the appropriation, didn't you hear him tell about dat part of the transakshun?

I believe I did. But den his speech was not a member of the Cape Fear Navigation Company, but it seems we were mistaken. There is one thing we can say, however, that if the bill was passed and became a law through and by his influence, he was worth more to the people of the Cape Fear district, out of than in congress, for it was not done while he was a member (8 years) of that body—but he got de appropriation just as soon as he got it, and dat saved de bill.

What could be done without the appropriation, didn't you hear him tell about dat part of the transakshun?

I believe I did. But den his speech was not a member of the Cape Fear Navigation Company, but it seems we were mistaken. There is one thing we can say, however, that if the bill was passed and became a law through and by his influence, he was worth more to the people of the Cape Fear district, out of than in congress, for it was not done while he was a member (8 years) of that body—but he got de appropriation just as soon as he got it, and dat saved de bill.

What could be done without the appropriation, didn't you hear him tell about dat part of the transakshun?

I believe I did. But den his speech was not a member of the Cape Fear Navigation Company, but it seems we were mistaken. There is one thing we can say, however, that if the bill was passed and became a law through and by his influence, he was worth more to the people of the Cape Fear district, out of than in congress, for it was not done while he was a member (8 years) of that body—but he got de appropriation just as soon as he got it, and dat saved de bill.

What could be done without the appropriation, didn't you hear him tell about dat part of the transakshun?

I believe I did. But den his speech was not a member of the Cape Fear Navigation Company, but it seems we were mistaken. There is one thing we can say, however, that if the bill was passed and became a law through and by his influence, he was worth more to the people of the Cape Fear district, out of than in congress, for it was not done while he was a member (8 years) of that body—but he got de appropriation just as soon as he got it, and dat saved de bill.

What could be done without the appropriation, didn't you hear him tell about dat part of the transakshun?

I believe I did. But den his speech was not a member of the Cape Fear Navigation Company, but it seems we were mistaken. There is one thing we can say, however, that if the bill was passed and became a law through and by his influence, he was worth more to the people of the Cape Fear district, out of than in congress, for it was not done while he was a member (8 years) of that body—but he got de appropriation just as soon as he got it, and dat saved de bill.

What could be done without the appropriation, didn't you hear him tell about dat part of the transakshun?

I believe I did. But den his speech was not a member of the Cape Fear Navigation Company, but it seems we were mistaken. There is one thing we can say, however, that if the bill was passed and became a law through and by his influence, he was worth more to the people of the Cape Fear district, out of than in congress, for it was not done while he was a member (8 years) of that body—but he got de appropriation just as soon as he got it, and dat saved de bill.

What could be done without the appropriation, didn't you hear him tell about dat part of the transakshun?

I believe I did. But den his speech was not a member of the Cape Fear Navigation Company, but it seems we were mistaken. There is one thing we can say, however, that if the bill was passed and became a law through and by his influence, he was worth more to the people of the Cape Fear district, out of than in congress, for it was not done while he was a member (8 years) of that body—but he got de appropriation just as soon as he got it, and dat saved de bill.

What could be done without the appropriation, didn't you hear him tell about dat part of the transakshun?

I believe I did. But den his speech was not a member of the Cape Fear Navigation Company, but it seems we were mistaken. There is one thing we can say, however, that if the bill was passed and became a law through and by his influence, he was worth more to the people of the Cape Fear district, out of than in congress, for it was not done while he was a member (8 years) of that body—but he got de appropriation just as soon as he got it, and dat saved de bill.

What could be done without the appropriation, didn't you hear him tell about dat part of the transakshun?

I believe I did. But den his speech was not a member of the Cape Fear Navigation Company, but it seems we were mistaken. There is one thing we can say, however, that if the bill was passed and became a law through and by his influence, he was worth more to the people of the Cape Fear district, out of than in congress, for it was not done while he was a member (8 years) of that body—but he got de appropriation just as soon as he got it, and dat saved de bill.

What could be done without the appropriation, didn't you hear him tell about dat part of the transakshun?

I believe I did. But den his speech was not a member of the Cape Fear Navigation Company, but it seems we were mistaken. There is one thing we can say, however, that if the bill was passed and became a law through and by his influence, he was worth more to the people of the Cape Fear district, out of than in congress, for it was not done while he was a member (8 years) of that body—but he got de appropriation just as soon as he got it, and dat saved de bill.

What could be done without the appropriation, didn't you hear him tell about dat part of the transakshun?

I believe I did. But den his speech was not a member of the Cape Fear Navigation Company, but it seems we were mistaken. There is one thing we can say, however, that if the bill was passed and became a law through and by his influence, he was worth more to the people of the Cape Fear district, out of than in congress, for it was not done while he was a member (8 years) of that body—but he got de appropriation just as soon as he got it, and dat saved de bill.

What could be done without the appropriation, didn't you hear him tell about dat part of the transakshun?

I believe I did. But den his speech was not a member of the Cape Fear Navigation Company, but it seems we were mistaken. There is one thing we can say, however, that if the bill was passed and became a law through and by his influence, he was worth more to the people of the Cape Fear district, out of than in congress, for it was not done while he was a member (8 years) of that body—but he got de appropriation just as soon as he got it, and dat saved de bill.

What could be done without the appropriation, didn't you hear him tell about dat part of the transakshun?

I believe I did. But den his speech was not a member of the Cape Fear Navigation Company, but it seems we were mistaken. There is one thing we can say, however, that if the bill was passed and became a law through and by his influence, he was worth more to the people of the Cape Fear district, out of than in congress, for it was not done while he was a member (8 years) of that body—but he got de appropriation just as soon as he got it, and dat saved de bill.

What could be done without the appropriation, didn't you hear him tell about dat part of the transakshun?

I believe I did. But den his speech was not a member of the Cape Fear Navigation Company, but it seems we were mistaken. There is one thing we can say, however, that if the bill was passed and became a law through and by his influence, he was worth more to the people of the Cape Fear district, out of than in congress, for it was not done while he was a member (8 years) of that body—but he got de appropriation just as soon as he got it, and dat saved de bill.

What could be done without the appropriation, didn't you hear him tell about dat part of the transakshun?

I believe I did. But den his speech was not a member of the Cape Fear Navigation Company, but it seems we were mistaken. There is one thing we can say, however, that if the bill was passed and became a law through and by his influence, he was worth more to the people of the Cape Fear district, out of than in congress, for it was not done while he was a member (8 years) of that body—but he got de appropriation just as soon as he got it, and dat saved de bill.

What could be done without the appropriation, didn't you hear him tell about dat part of the transakshun?

I believe I did. But den his speech was not a member of the Cape Fear Navigation Company, but it seems we were mistaken. There is one thing we can say, however, that if the bill was passed and became a law through and by his influence, he was worth more to the people of the Cape Fear district, out of than in congress, for it was not done while he was a member (8 years) of that body—but he got de appropriation just as soon as he got it, and dat saved de bill.

What could be done without the appropriation, didn't you hear him tell about dat part of the transakshun?

I believe I did. But den his speech was not a member of the Cape Fear Navigation Company, but it seems we were mistaken. There is one thing we can say, however, that if the bill was passed and became a law through and by his influence, he was worth more to the people of the Cape Fear district, out of than in congress, for it was not done while he was a member (8 years) of that body—but he got de appropriation just as soon as he got it, and dat saved de bill.

What could be done without the appropriation, didn't you hear him tell about dat part of the transakshun?

I believe I did. But den his speech was not a member of the Cape Fear Navigation Company, but it seems we were mistaken. There is one thing we can say, however, that if the bill was passed and became a law through and by his influence, he was worth more to the people of the Cape Fear district, out of than in congress, for it was not done while he was a member (8 years) of that body—but he got de appropriation just as soon as he got it, and dat saved de bill.

What could be done without the appropriation, didn't you hear him tell about dat part of the transakshun?

I believe I did. But den his speech was not a member of the Cape Fear Navigation Company, but it seems we were mistaken. There is one thing we can say, however, that if the bill was passed and became a law through and by his influence, he was worth more to the people of the Cape Fear district, out of than in congress, for it was not done while he was a member (8 years) of that body—but he got de appropriation just as soon as he got it, and dat saved de bill.

What could be done without the appropriation, didn't you hear him tell about dat part of the transakshun?

I believe I did. But den his speech was not a member of the Cape Fear Navigation Company, but it seems we were mistaken. There is one thing we can say, however, that if the bill was passed and became a law through and by his influence, he was worth more to the people of the Cape Fear district, out of than in congress, for it was not done while he was a member (8 years) of that body—but he got de appropriation just as soon as he got it, and dat saved de bill.

What could be done without the appropriation, didn't you hear him tell about dat part of the transakshun?

I believe I did. But den his speech was not a member of the Cape Fear Navigation Company, but it seems we were mistaken. There is one thing we can say, however, that if the bill was passed and became a law through and by his influence, he was worth more to the people of the Cape Fear district, out of than in congress, for it was not done while he was a member (8 years) of that body—but he got de appropriation just as soon as he got it, and dat saved de bill.

What could be done without the appropriation, didn't you hear him tell about dat part of the transakshun?

I believe I did. But den his speech was not a member of the Cape Fear Navigation Company, but it seems we were mistaken. There is one thing we can say, however, that if the bill was passed and became a law through and by his influence, he was worth more to the people of the Cape Fear district, out of than in congress, for it was not done while he was a member (8 years) of that body—but he got de appropriation just as soon as he got it, and dat saved de bill.

What could be done without the appropriation, didn't you hear him tell about dat part of the transakshun?

I believe I did. But den his speech was not a member of the Cape Fear Navigation Company, but it seems we were mistaken. There is one thing we can say, however, that if the bill was passed and became a law through and by his influence, he was worth more to the people of the Cape Fear district, out of than in congress, for it was not done while he was a member (8 years) of that body—but he got de appropriation just as soon as he got it, and dat saved de bill.

What could be done without the appropriation, didn't you hear him tell about dat part of the transakshun?

I believe I did. But den his speech was not a member of the Cape Fear Navigation Company, but it seems we were mistaken. There is one thing we can say, however, that if the bill was passed and became a law through and by his influence, he was worth more to the people of the Cape Fear district, out of than in congress, for it was not done while he was a member (8 years) of that body—but he got de appropriation just as soon as he got it, and dat saved de bill.

What could be done without the appropriation, didn't you hear him tell about dat part of the transakshun?

I believe I did. But den his speech was not a member of the Cape Fear Navigation Company, but it seems we were mistaken. There is one thing we can say, however, that if the bill was passed and became a law through and by his influence, he was worth more to the people of the Cape Fear district, out of than in congress, for it was not done while he was a member (8 years) of that body—but he got de appropriation just as soon as he got it, and dat saved de bill.

What could be done without the appropriation, didn't you hear him tell about dat part of the transakshun?

I believe I did. But den his speech was not a member of the Cape Fear Navigation Company, but it seems we were mistaken. There is one thing we can say, however, that if the bill was passed and became a law through and by his influence, he was worth more to the people of the Cape Fear district, out of than in congress, for it was not done while he was a member (8 years) of that body—but he got de appropriation just as soon as he got it, and dat saved de bill.

What could be done without the appropriation, didn't you hear him tell about dat part of the transakshun?

I believe I did. But den his speech was not a member of the Cape Fear Navigation Company, but it seems we were mistaken. There is one thing we can say, however, that if the bill was passed and became a law through and by his influence, he was worth more to the people of the Cape Fear district

THE WILMINGTON POST.

W. F. CANADAY, Proprietor.

WILMINGTON, N. C.
SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 9, 1882.

Liberal State Ticket.

Nominated by the Liberal Convention, held at Raleigh, June 7th, 1872, and endorsed by the Republican State Convention of June 14th, 1882.

FOR CONGRESSMAN AT LARGE,
OLIVER H. DOCKERY,
Of Richmond.

FOR SUPREME COURT,
GEORGE N. FOLK,
Of Caldwell.

FOR JUDGES OF THE SUPERIOR COURT,
C. C. POOL,
Of Pasquotank.

JOHN A. MOORE,
Of Halifax.

FRANK H. DARBY,
Of New Hanover.

W. A. GUTHRIE,
Of Cumberland.

L. F. CHURCHILL,
Of Rutherford.

FOR CONGRESS, THIRD DISTRICT,
WILLIAM P. CANADAY,
Of New Hanover.

Col. C. C. Clarke of New Bern, is one of the ablest Democrats in the state. He was a member of the Confederate Congress, was elected again after the war, and has always been considered one of the leading lawyers and citizens of eastern North Carolina; and what he says on the county government will be considered favorably by the people of North Carolina. See his letter in another column.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN ON A HAMPAH: PERTY SPITE OF A PUSILLANIMOUS BODY! CIVIL SERVICE REFORM AT A DISCOUNT!

It had been hinted around that the majority of the Board of Aldermen would introduce a resolution requesting Mr. Frank H. Darby to resign the office of City Attorney, at the meeting to be held on the 3d of July, but it was hardly credited by any of the best part of the citizens. Such a thing as requesting an office-holder to resign his office, merely because he has been chosen a candidate for an office directly in the line of his calling, and that too, by a party composed largely of the very men who elected him to his position, was not to be considered at all. No sufficient reason could be assigned for such a high-handed assumption of authority.

But this Board of Aldermen, to show their petty spite against a man who has dared to do as say what he, and many of them even, know to be right and just, trumped up this excuse.

"Mr. Darby, you believe in a free government by the people. You believe that the officers of the county should be elected by the citizens of the county. Now, we know this is right as well as you. We know that millions of money and countless lives have been spent to establish this very principle, but then if we submit to this, what is to become of our friends and relatives, who cannot make a living without an office?"

"Mr. Darby, you have not got any poor relatives yourself to palm off upon the county as officials, but we have, and they must be fed. They fight the good fight of Democracy upon the street corners and in the bar rooms, and like the hungry man after the ground hog, they must have an office. Now because you dare to say that this shall no longer be done, but that the people shall have a voice in selecting their officers, we must ask you to resign the office of City Attorney."

It must be remembered that nearly four years ago, upon the death of Col. W. S. Devane, Mr. Darby was elected by a former Board of Aldermen as City Attorney, and when the present Board came into office he was re-elected, receiving the entire vote of the Democrats on the Board.

He has filled the office acceptably to all parties; has performed much legal work outside his duties without any extra pay; has been ready at all times to defend the city's interests.

No charge of incompetency or neglect was hinted at, but simply because he believed in a free county government he was asked to resign. Alderman Chadborn had been absent for several months, and no doubt they anticipated a very quiet time, but he was present, and immediately upon the presentation of the resolution sprang to his feet and showed them in very plain language the incompetency of the whole proceeding. He pointed to them the humiliating position they would occupy in now requesting Mr. Darby's resignation. They must choose one born of the dilemma and either born was condemnation. Either Mr. Darby was incompetent when they voted for him and they knew it, or they were now seeking his resignation out of spite.

Turning to Messrs. Worth and Northrop, who were elected because they

were "good men, and men who would do right regardless of any party clique." Mr. C. asked them if they were not ashamed and humiliated by their position. Justice compels us to say that they acknowledge their deep humiliation. Alderman Huggins remarked that Mr. Darby was elected as a Democrat. Mr. C. at once silenced him by calling his attention to the fact that the question of his Democracy or Liberalism did not enter into the discussion at all; that this was a question of competency as a lawyer and unless he was willing to go back to the Third Ward and tell his constituents that he knowingly and wilfully voted for a man for City Attorney just for the sake of giving a good Democrat an office, knowing his incompetency all the time, he must withdraw the resolution. If Mr. Darby was competent when he was voted for he is more competent now, and whatever may be his opinions on the method of county government, they have no more to do with his office of City Attorney, than do his opinions about endless punishment or the sanctness of Gilead. Alderman C. called for the eyes and nose and compelled them to put themselves on record and then scathingly shamed them.

They seem to have forgotten, or did not deem it convenient to remember that the office has never before been considered, or even thought of, as a political position; the best evidence of which is the fact that while Mr. C. Canada was Mayor of the city, with a large Republican majority on the Board of Aldermen, Mr. DuBrut Cutlar, a well known Democrat, was elected by that Board City Attorney, and held the position four years under a Republican city administration, and all the time holding political opinions directly contrary to those of the administration which elected and retained him in office. Then it would have been considered a crime for Mr. Cutlar to have been requested to resign on account of his political opinions, although during that time there occurred one of the most heated campaigns that ever took place in North Carolina, and Mr. Cutlar worked and voted against the very men who elected and retained him in position. But that was perfectly right for the Republicans to do but nothing about the propriety of professional employment, and simple justice or fairness when it interferes with any of their pet schemes for boosting up a broken down aristocracy by bulldozed minorities.

Well, Mr. Darby can stand all such low flings as this and stand higher in the popular estimation every time. Honest, thoughtful people only see in such doings the desperate strait old bourgeois; and it is only by such measures that they can keep the old rotten carcass from falling to pieces. They talk and prate about civil service reform, honesty, fairness and best men for office regardless of party affiliations, until they are in a minority, but wait until they get in power and they will show you civil service reform with a vengeance. What a parody on it, is that resolution against Mr. Darby, who to-day is a better Democrat than any of them, but he no longer "runs with the machine," so they turn the cold shoulder and shun him. We had hoped better things from those six aldermen. We had hoped that their standard of honor, honesty and fairness was higher, but they have been disappointed. Of one thing we feel assured, Mr. Darby will gain many friends and many votes by their foolishness. Go on bourgeois. Half-a-dozen more such resolutions and we will raise our majority for him to 20,000 in the state.

Alderman C. deserves the thanks of every good citizen for his manly defence of not only Mr. Darby, but of right principle and good government, which motives have formed the Liberal party of North Carolina.

Bladen County—The Extermination Bill. On the 19th of June, the Democrats held a convention in Bladen county, and in that convention, passed a resolution which may be denominated, "the extermination bill." This is the resolution.

Resolved, That we discountenance Liberals, Independents, (and) bullies, and pledge our support to the regular nominee; and recommend that henceforth, in our primaries, no man be allowed to vote who has not added by our convention and supported our nominees at the last election immediately preceding.

The convention which passed this resolution, met for the purpose of electing delegates to the state, judicial, and congressional conventions. The primaries have not yet been called to elect delegates to the county and senatorial conventions; and any one can see that this resolution will exclude from such primaries when called all Democrats who were at the election in 1880, scratched a ticked, or dared in anywise to exercise their own judgment in contravention of the party.

Let us see. W. J. Sutton, Republican nominee for sheriff in 1880, received a majority of 545 over George F. Melvin, Democratic nominee, and this too, after 100 votes in Carter's Creek township were not counted, the majority cast for Sutton really being 645. Mr. Hester, Republican, received a majority of 375 over John M. Benson, Democrat, for Register of Deeds. W.

J. Sutton, Republican, got 249 more votes than M. Hester, Republican. This indicates, and it is a well-known fact, that quite a number of persons, Independents, chose to vote according to their own judgment in the sheriff election, and now because they chose so to do, they are not to be allowed a voice in conventions in the future.

The Bourbon element in the Democratic party in Bladen, are beginning to discover that the lash of social ostracism is losing its force, and men are beginning to have the moral courage and manhood, to take conscience and right for their guides in politics, and now these Bourbon Democrats are undertaking to supplement social ostracism by the force of political ostracism upon respectable voters, who have sufficient stamina to act according to their honest convictions of right, and in accordance with their own judgment.

The ultra Democrats, by this resolution, say—to all who have dared to question their political wisdom—that in the coming election you shall have no voice in selecting candidates, we will select them for you, and you shall support them, and ask no questions, otherwise you are none of us. This is the perfection of Bourbon bossism.

I for one will have no such masters. Because I preferred to vote for W. J. Sutton, I am now expected to support a set of candidates, to be nominated by a set of men who undertake to dictate to me what my political course shall be, and by virtue of their arrogance and domineering spirit, (I know no other reason,) presume to set themselves up as the masters of my political actions, and as keepers of my political conscience.

The Democratic party in Bladen don't need any acquisitions—it don't need the votes of honest, independent men. Let us see how this is. In Bladen we have no official election records prior to 1878, so the figures I give below, from 1870 to 1876, inclusive, are taken from a private record which I am credibly informed is correct. The figures for the years 1878 and 1880, are from the public records.

In 1870 A. W. Fisher, Republican, beat R. H. Lyon, Democrat, 115 votes. In 1872 A. H. Perry, Republican, beat J. S. Devane, Democrat, 264 votes. In 1874 John Newell, colored Republican, beat R. B. Cain, Democrat, 68 votes. In 1876 J. H. Clark, Democrat, beat A. McDonald, Republican, 172 votes. In 1878 John Newell, colored Republican, beat W. I. Shaw, Democrat, 98 votes, and in 1880 John Newell, colored Republican, beat N. A. Stedman, Jr., Democrat, 239 votes.

So we see the Republican majority, 239, against N. A. Stedman, Jr., in 1880, was greater than at any time since the adoption of the constitution, except in 1872, when the majority against J. S. Devane, was 264. These elections were for all Representatives. With these facts before the Democrats of Bladen, they ought to be able to see, that they can hardly afford to lose the independent voters of their county. But if they can't see this, they will ultimately learn that these voters cannot be bossed by self-appointed masters, and that they have the moral courage, and manhood to follow the dictates of their own judgment, in spite of this lash of political ostracism, which they are cracking over them.

By resolving, in effect, that all men who acted independently in the election of 1880, shall have no voice in selecting the nominees for 1882, the Democratic party has involved all these voters from any allegiance to that party, and a man would not be half a man who would consent to be taken by the nose, by one of those bosses, and lead to the polls in November, and ordered how and for whom he shall vote. I predict that the Democratic nominees in Bladen for 1882 will have a healthy time—in a horn.

INDEPENDENT.

Introduction of our Candidates. The Statesville American says: "We begin this week with that of Hon. W. A. Guthrie, of Fayetteville, nominee of the Liberal and Republican party, for Judge of the 4th judicial district, and supplied by an intimate acquaintance. It will be perused with interest. Mr. Guthrie is eminently qualified to adorn the Bench, and his election will be certain."

The letter of Frank H. Darby accepting a nomination made for the 3rd judicial district, is likewise referred to. Mr. Darby is a lawyer of high legal attainments, and will do honor to the ermine. As an evidence of his popularity with his party he was chairman of the county Democratic committee of New Hanover. He will be elected."

There are now 230 Normalists at Chapel Hill, and arrive every day. Rev. Mr. Darnall addressed the school on last Monday afternoon, on the necessity of moral training, as well as mental and physical. Dr. John M. Gregory, of Illinois, a distinguished educator, has accepted an invitation to lecture before the school, and will arrive about the 7th of July. He expects to be with the school several days.

Every Day for Three Years. ARDEN, Va., Oct. 4, 1881.

H. H. WALKER & Co. Sirs—I have suffered every day for the past three years from stricture of the urethra. Your Safe Kidney and Liver Cure is the only thing to give me relief.

W. T. GRAMM.

The Post is only \$2.00 per annum.

GRAND FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION.

In accordance with a previous announcement that the Hon. O. H. Dockery, Wm. A. Guthrie, Dr. Norment and other distinguished speakers would address the people at Pate's mill, a large crowd, to the number of 1500, from the surrounding country assembled at the appointed place.

At 11 o'clock A. M. Hon. O. S. Hayes called the gathering to order, and after having announced the programme of the occasion, called to the chair J. C. Troy, Esq., of the Lenoirburg Enterprise. Mr. Troy came forward and acknowledged the honor bestowed upon him, after a few brief but pointed and eloquent remarks, setting forth the object of the occasion, he next called upon the choir to render a piece, which having been done, the Rev. L. B. Gibson offered prayer. The Declaration of Independence was read by Capt. Plummer in a very forcible manner. Then another piece by the choir, after which the President announced as the orator of the day the peerless and fearless Oliver H. Dockery, of Richmond county. As the old war horse of the Pee Dee section stepped to the front he was greeted with an immense applause, which having subsided, he commenced and delivered the following masterly and able oration in a most eloquent and graceful manner. To fully appreciate the effort, as of course it deserved, one must have heard it delivered by the able and eloquent speaker himself. He held the close attention of the crowd from the start to the close, only interrupted by frequent applause. The following is the original oration:

ADDRESS.

The characteristics of the age in which we live are peculiar and significant. Peculiar from the wonderful frequency of startling events, yet significant because of the character of those events. Peculiar from the gigantic and unprecedented strides of cultivated intellect, from the grasp of human thought; progress in the development of the material industries, in the discovery and adaptation of a more beneficial system of governmental relationship, the wonderful discoveries in the hidden sciences, the remarkable explorations into the hitherto unknown seas, the equally remarkable explorations into the apparently unpenetrable recesses of continents, blessed of God for all useful purposes, yet cursed of man steeped in crime and barbarism. The daily and familiar use of heaven's artillery in the furtherance of man's social and commercial interests on land, and the submarine cable under the mighty deep, identifying all people's throughout Christendom, familiarizing national habits, facilitating intercourse in the multiplication of chances of communication. In the evidences of steam power, which upon land and water annihilates distance, spans continents and unites the human family in a common bond of mutual interest, and common brotherhood; in the general dissemination of knowledge, awakening new ideas, unfolding new enterprises, dispelling paganism in distant lands, and arousing sincere and heartfelt interest in the riches of Divine Revelations. All these and many others, still unenumerated, constitute the leading characteristics of the age in which we live. Wonderful age, productive of great men and prolific of thrilling events. Significant events. Significant because of the general utilization of each event, and unlike ages gone before us, and yet standing out, by way of contrast, as great headlights in the upheaval of the mighty past. Boasting of progress, yet a progress of cold philosophy and metaphysical absurdities, born of reason, with stolid indifference to all earthly wants. This, then, we conclude is a utilitarian age, in which fitness and adaptability are the essentials of progress. Every advancement in the arts and sciences, in the discovery of the hidden mysteries of nature, in the system of ethics, whether social, moral, political, or financial; in the science of government; in that system which chooses more to man's good, must have stamped on their forehead, unmistakably and indelibly, the impress of utility, of benefit, of practical use.

It is a pertinent inquiry—what part or lot our own country, our own people, our own glorious land has borne in this great revolution of systems, ideas and urges. Has she been laggard in the race and indifferent to success? Has she laggard by the wayside while others of more daring genius and undaunted zeal, pressed forward to the coveted prize? No, no, a thousand times no. Her ardor has been proverbial, and her zeal enthusiastic rather. She has occupied the vanguard in the great race for intellectual truth. The race was instituted and almost monopolized by American thought. We it not American thought that evolved from a crude mass of political sophistry correct doctrine and practical truth? Was it not an American citizen who captured Europe with his wise sayings, political maxims and true philosophy? Was it not Franklin who kindled the vivid lightning with the once smoky as the child plays with his balloon? The former tamed the thunderbolt and bridled the lightning's flash and sent it forth, unattended, across land and water and under the earth and in the air, and as a warning and

fireless messenger of news interests, wishes and pleasures. Maury, who illuminated the rich fields of physical geography with labored researches, reliable statistical facts and accurate deductions in his explorations of the mighty deep. He rode upon the waves and descended into oceans deepest depths, and played upon the cresty white caps of her rolling and angry billows in the interest of science and human wants. Fulton, with his judicious experiments of his frail and unmanageable craft on the placid Hudson, has revolutionized the age and converted two national elements into man's greatest and most efficient agent. Whitney, with the power of thought and apt adaptation of thought to practical ends, has changed the aspect of the world and metamorphosed our once unenumerative fields into perennial streams of yellow gold, richer than all the mines of Peru, or all the metals of all the earth combined. The greatest benefactor of any age, his name will be perpetuated so long as cotton blooms, man is clothed or civilization endures. In jurisprudence a Jay of unassailed name; Marshall, original in his conception, compact in thought and logical in deductions and argument, the surrender of whose premises ended the controversy. A Yancy, of great learning and unbounded fame. A Gaston, a Rufin, a Pearson—the peers of the best, in the forum or on the hugging; a Corwin, a Prentiss, and a Milton, men of great magnetism, of personal character, impassioned eloquence and lasting fame. In the stormy scenes incident to the arena of American state-manship, that great and immortal trio, Calhoun, Webster and Clay, excite the admiration and command the undivided homage of all nations throughout Christendom. Chalmers, of spotless integrity, of Roman virtue, of originality of thought, of great boldness and determination in the expression of his thoughts, and like a well trained gunner, ever ready for action, with gun in position and heavily charged with shot or shell, as the occasion demanded, Webster—the Godlike Webster—the great constitutional expounder, who held Senates captive at his will; who by his grand eloquence and fervid pathos enraptured Supreme Courts by his unerring judicial judgment and correct legal deductions, who throttled in behalf of his rising country, the Nestors of European diplomacy, and by unanswerable argument refuted forever great questions of international law. Clay, the noblest Roman of them all, who stands to day pre-eminent in the affections of the American people; patriot of unflinching zeal for his country's weal, and his philanthropy covering in his zeal all mankind who were oppressed by the despot's heel. The practical statesman of enlarged views, sound policy and unerring instincts of his country's needs.

Wonderful men; wonderful events; wonderful age. Yet all Americans—Americans all—whose deeds will illuminate all future ages, and whose names will shed a sweet fragrance for all time. Yet, my friends, the half is not yet told—106 years ago, to-day, the grandest scene of human history, ancient or modern, was enacted. The theme was universal freedom; the spectators, an astonished world; the actors in the bold drama, the American people. Eventful days; the great headlight of liberty to an oppressed world; an immortal epoch in man's history; an active, living, germinating factor in his destiny. The world looked on with mingled surprise and admiration; potentates and powers, crowned heads and titled thrones with anger, disgust and alarm; the people with gladness, exultation and joy. The calm, cool, determined courage of the brave men who inaugurated the bloody drama was marked, impressive and defiant. The issue was liberty—heaven born liberty—of action, of speech, of sentiment, religious and civil. No mad enthusiasm pervaded their ranks; no spasmodic interjection of possibilities were tolerated. Calmly and coolly they contended the east and made for the prize. The new, untried, solemn, yet truthful declaration of freedom and equality to all men by creation, were startling and original. Kings were appalled, the people were rejoiced, the world was astounded. The divine right of Kings to rule was, by that grand enunciation, undermined and the sovereignty of the people, in the grandest fruition and magnificent results forever established. In other countries and in earlier times, grand efforts had been made for relief from the oppressors' heel, but only partial and then with timidity and fear. Magna charta, extended by the English Barons from King John at Runnymede, "a spot which will be deemed sacred to the latest posterity," was a long stride in behalf of human rights. Yet when viewed from our standpoint was partial, incomplete and unsatisfactory, and those were dark times, and the people were subjected to the heaviest impositions, both political and religious. In that early day the semi-light of intelligence had not dispelled the gloom, and the masses were content to breathe and live—consciousness were demanded by a noble only, "to the higher orders of the state." "But," says Tyler, "the tiller of the ground, the laborer who constituted a majority of the nation, seems to have been very lightly considered in this great chapter of

man freedom. They had but one single clause in their favor, which stipulated that no master should by any line be bereaved of his rights, his plans, and instruments of husbandry, and in all other respects they were considered as a part of a property belonging to a master, and were transferable along with the horses, cows and other movables at the will of the owner." By this historian, this indicates a gathering of privileged classes, and concessions only to such, in utter disregard of the wants, necessities and comforts of that class upon whose shoulders all burdens lie, and so of all governments, save ours, for the last six hundred years. Our fathers endowed with more than ordinary wisdom, and indeed in view of the immediately ensuing results, we believe inspired from on high, fled the mother country and sought protection from oppression in the wilds of the western world. God in his providence directed their footsteps and led the oppressed hosts from bondage to the new Canaan. Trials, tribulations, and penitential enactments, and arbitrary legislation followed. Continued oppression, in despite of protestation, intensified the public heart, and concentrated in measures of resistance and self-defence, the public mind. Our own state led off in 1775, in this grand drama of political regeneration. Flame followed flame, and with high excitement the public mind became enthused, and watch fires of freedom arose on every hill-top; concessions, once satisfactory, became stale and distasteful, culminating on the 4th of July, 1776, in the occurrence in importance of an event unequalled in history, ancient or modern. That world renowned instrument contains no equivocal concessions, timorously extorted, and grudgingly bestowed by bigoted despots, but an open, manly, bold defiance of Kingly prerogative, in the enunciation of a doctrine which revolutionized governments and startled the world. The declaration that "all men are created free and equal," was in fundamental principle new, and in their opinion savagely rebellious. That "no hereditary honors, privileges, or emoluments ought to be granted;" that "all political power is vested in and derived from the people only;" provisions for the freedom of the press and liberty of conscience and of political action, were boldly proclaimed and unhesitatingly defended on the field and in the forum. Kings trembled, effete monarchies shook to their centre, titled despots shuddered, yet the people of all nations, oppressed and enslaved under the iron heel of civil and religious slavery, were gladdened at the rising of that new constellation in the western world, which promised to dispel their fears and break their chains of bondage. Interest deepens, martial hosts are arrayed, the combat opens. Huge armies of trained, disciplined veterans invade our land; the unrelenting savage applies his vocation—the doom of the colonies seems fixed. Weak, defenceless, save only in the brawny muscle and unbending will of liberty's defender; scattered over an immense wilderness, without fortifications, magazines or ships of war, poor and unknown in the sister-herd of nations; yet bravely our fathers cheered them to the contest. That appeal made to the God of battles, "for the rectitude of their intentions," was answered in the designation of our great leader. That man, the mention of whose name thrills every patriotic heart and cheers every desponding spirit; that man whom Lord Brougham pronounced the greatest effort known, who "uninspired by Divine wisdom or unstimulated by supernatural virtue, was the leader of that determined band of patriots and statesmen. The star of Washington was ascending surrounded by other stars of great brilliancy and power; Hancock, Hamilton, Jefferson, Madison, Greene, the Lees, the Adams' and others, and others, and others still constitute illustrious stars in that splendid constellation, either of which sparkling with lustre, would have commanded the admiration of any people and of any age, yet grouped to gather captivate all people and eclipse all ages, and shine go-day with increased and increasing splendor as the great North Star in our political horizon. Yet that star is in the morning of its existence, and resplendent as is now her light, she has but entered on the luminous sphere which providence designs her yet to fill. Shine on, oh, beautiful star, shine on with brilliant splendor, until thy radiant lines of light illumine the heavens and encircle the globe. For seven long years the battle wages; years of suffering, strife, blood and death. The God of battles hears the prayers of our loyal hosts. The citizen soldiers rush to arms in one great effort; Greenbush checks the tide and Yorktown is made immortal. King George sullenly, doggedly yields to the stern logic of events. Our nation is born—with mighty zeal, manly timidity, and under safe pilotage, she is launched upon her voyage amid different nationalities, of conflicting views and diverse interests. Nobly she has braved the waves; nobly she has stood shocks from whitest and fiercest within.

Behold the change. What mighty events often result from apparently insignificant beginnings. The colonies in 1776 numbered only three millions of human beings, scarcely settled along

the undefended seacoast of hundreds of miles; poor, dependant, without power or prestige, and rich only in their undaunted valor and determined will. Now behold your country. From a spot on the seacoast it now spans the continent, resting in security on each ocean, with a trans-continental railroad system far surpassing in length and utility any similar construction on the globe. From a family of thirteen states we now number thirty-eight; from a population of three millions, we are now computed at fifty-million. With agricultural resources by which we can feed the world; with a monopoly of cotton by which we can clothe the world. In majesty, power, grandeur, we command nations and rule the world. But preeminently above all other considerations, ours is the land of freedom; the home of liberty. Millions from the old world are flocking to our shores, where in the exercise of rational liberty they can worship God under their own vine and fig tree. Within our own borders we find a living exemplification of its truthfulness. Jefferson in 1776 promulgated the sentiment "that all men are born free and equal," yet until 1865 this declaration was not verified, and to-day the south stands forth in the fulness of her own glory, with her political sun undimmed by foul spots or hideous blemish, illuminating with its brilliant effulgence the continent on which we live, and reflecting in other and distant lands its own lustre, and stamping on all people, everywhere, unmistakable evidences of its own greatness and power. All hail! thou sunny south and matchless land of freedom. Let honors be ever thine and garlands ever green encircle their brow. To-day there is not a slave on American soil. The citizen of to-day was the bondman of 1865. The slave of 1865 is the freeman of to-day. Once the victim of compulsory labor, now the owner in fee simple of American liberty. Once clothed in the unbecoming and galling habiliments of human bondage, now clothed in the beautiful regalia of American manhood. These are wondrous changes—wondrous to relate; wondrous to realize, and from magnitude of character could only emanate from the portfolio of the great God himself. No one dares gainsay its wisdom. No one so craven of heart as to subject of spirit dare wish it otherwise. The great and good Lincoln did his work well, and with malice toward none, but charity for all," he has crossed the river and rests on the other bank—Immortal man, this shall be told long to latest ages as a memorial to three—Thy name shall survive the records of brass and marble, and thy noble deeds shall be fondly cherished while human nature suffers and heart bleeds or man endures.

Then, in conclusion my friends, let us be of good cheer. In this our age of brilliancy let all be life and vigor and enterprise. Our lot has fallen amid pleasant scenes and in pleasant places. Living under the only free government on earth, on us are concentrated the dearest political hopes of men. "Where-ever glitters the crown of despotism or faintly throbs the heart of freedom, from patriots of all climes and the oppressed of every land, come blest alikes to our ears voices invoking us to be faithful to our holy trust and to preserve it sacredly for the civil redemption of the world. Alike interested in the preservation of this great heritage, let us be true to it and true to each other. Freedom of opinion, freedom of expression of that opinion are guaranteed under this sacred chart of liberty. Let us all be free to think and act for ourselves, unswayed by dictation and untrammelled by political servility. The voices of the past come mingling with the voices of the present, and amid the graves of fallen empires, and though splendid views of departed greatness, let us gather anew the solemn lessons of individual duty. In the presence of the honored and mighty dead let us renew our patriotic vows. Let us increase our zeal for liberty, our devotion to the cause we love, our regard for each other, our warmth for all that constitutes American patriotism.

Dr. Norment next followed with a able, plain and suggestive production upon the great men of ancient times. The attention that his audience gave him while delivering his speech showed that they fully understood and appreciated it. After the Doctor, the Hon. Wm. A. Guthrie responded to a call in a neat little speech, which convinced the audience that his district made no mistake in nominating him for the bench.

Messrs. O. J. Spence and A. W. Covington made a few brief remarks and then last, though not least, came Prof. N. W. Farley, who seemed at the outset to have explored the crowd, his speech, though somewhat, was replete with facts, facts and wisdom, and was the subject of much favorable comment from both white and colored who were present.

The speeches were entirely free from politics, contrary to the expectations of many, and to the disappointment of those who were there out of curiosity, and for the purpose of criticism. Every one seemed to have had a glorious time and was glad he went. The agreeableness of the occasion was in a large measure due to the kindness and hospitality of Hon. O. S. Hayes, for which we have no doubt that every one who partook of them is very grateful, at least, to know of one who is, and that your representative, C. H. M.

Pate's Mill, July 4, 1882.

Falseness Exposed.
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 26, '82.
To the Editor of the Observer:
I have had my attention called to an article in the Charlotte Observer purporting to be a correspondence from Washington, bearing date June 20th, and signed "Pickup." This correspondent professes to give in substance the testimony of W. H. Kestler, before the Senate committee investigating the administration of the collection of internal revenue in the 6th district of North Carolina.

The statements contained in this article are a tissue of falsehood unequalled in any publication I have seen for many years in any newspaper.

The falsehood is not only in the statement of facts, but in the very coloring and dressing which this miserable falsifier has given his effusion. He was not misled or mistaken, but intended when he sat down to pen the article to put together a tissue of lies; and I say without fear of being mistaken that every member of the committee, including Senator Vance, will sustain me in this assertion, not only as to the fact of the statements being lies, but of the writer necessarily being a liar.

The vouchers bearing Kestler's name were for a part of the year 1872, ten years ago, and just after I took the office of collector. This man states that they were "during the campaign of 1880." This is a lie number one.

He says that Kestler testified that he was employed one month at the rate of \$65 per month. The witness testified that he was employed less than a month at the rate of \$100, and that \$65 covered the time he was employed. This is a lie number two.

He says "this testimony showed that the government was charged \$65 for services never performed." The witness testified that he was in the service for the time covered by the \$65, and was paid the money by Dr. Mott. This is a lie number three.

But these lies were not only put in as a sort of preliminary to the malicious lies which he meant to follow. He says that the production of the other five vouchers were "unexpected" to me, and that I was "thunderstruck" and "leaped forward with bated breath," &c. This is a lie number four.

How could this puppy know that the production of the vouchers was unexpected by me? In point of fact the mistake of Mr. Clarke in making out the vouchers in 1872 in Kestler's name was made the subject of the most rigid investigation by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue years ago, I was fully exculpated from any blame in the matter; besides the Special Agent's report on this whole matter was on file with the committee before Mr. Kestler arrived in Washington. And this puppy publishes to the world that I was taken by surprise when Kestler was questioned in regard to it and points out in a most sensational style an imaginary scene in the committee room, not one symptom or vestige of which occurred as any one knows who was present at the time. The fellow seems to have no respect for himself, for he knows that every gentleman in the room will, when reading his statement, pronounce him an unblushing liar, and that even Senator Vance will be obliged to do the same.

The matter of the mistake of Mr. Clarke having been fully investigated by the proper authorities years ago, and the report of the special agent having been previously procured by Senator Vance from the Department and put in at all before the committee, I had full notice that it was to be made a part of the investigation, and Mr. Clarke was retained here for the express purpose of explaining the matter. It was shown that not a dollar was claimed by me on three Kestler vouchers, except the \$65 paid him; that the excess of amount stated in all the vouchers above what was granted by the Department was not allowed or drawn by me.

Mr. Clarke explained to the Department when the matter was investigated years ago that it was the custom of the clerks of collectors to sign the names of subordinates in their absence, that it was a mere matter of routine form; and that the certificate that I signed to the correctness of the quarterly returns was signed by me without examining the account and entirely upon his statement that they were correct; that my signature was the merest matter of routine work; that any errors in excess of amounts allowed would necessarily be noticed and corrected at the department.

This was all explained in the presence and full hearing of the lying dog who penned this article, and yet he goes on to picture in the balance of his article an imaginary scene in the committee room, which makes a climax to his disgraceful performance. He finally says that I went to Commissioner Vance and complained that Senator Vance had access to the files of his office. This is a lie number five. The Senators and Representatives composing investigating committees necessarily have access to the public files of the government and this is known to any sensible man at all acquainted with the proceedings of Congress. It shows that this infamous scoundrel is not only a liar, but a fool.

Such characters as this fellow ought not to be allowed to be making around the committee rooms of Congress so as

to make their bread by imposing their sensational lies upon persons and newspapers at a distance from the capital, whose limited acquaintance with the affairs and modes of proceeding connected with the two houses of Congress makes them liable to be imposed upon and to do gross injustice when not intended to those who may happen to be the object of the petty malice of unprincipled scribblers, or who may be so situated for the time being that these fellows may procure a few leaves of bread by lying upon them.

I feel sure that you will do me the justice to insert this letter in your paper, and I beg that you will make allowance for the language used in speaking of this miserable fellow.

Very respectfully,
J. J. MOTT.
PLAN OF ORGANIZATION.

Rules and Regulations for the Organization of the Republican Party of North Carolina.

We republish below the plan of organization adopted by the Republican State convention in 1880, which will have to be carried out during the present campaign, and the Republicans of the state will do well to study it so as to be able to carry it out.

I. County Organization.—The election precinct shall be the unit of county organization. Each precinct shall have an executive committee consisting of three active Republicans. They shall be biennially chosen by the Republican voters of the precinct, and shall elect one of their number chairman. They shall convene together at such time and place as the majority of them may elect. They shall biennially elect a county executive committee, to consist of not less than five members, who shall elect a chairman from their number. Vacancies in precinct committees shall be filled by the voters of the precinct, and in county committees by a convention of the precinct committees duly called: *Provided*, that in case a vacancy occurs within thirty days prior to an election, such vacancy may be filled by the vote of the remaining members.

II. Congressional, Judicial and Senatorial Districts.—There shall be a congressional, judicial and senatorial district committee, composed of not less than one member from each county, nor less than seven members, biennially elected by the several district conventions, each of whom shall elect a chairman from their number: *Provided*, that a senatorial district committee shall only be elected in districts embracing more than one county. Vacancies occurring within thirty days of an election may be filled by the vote of the committee.

III. State Executive committee.—There shall be a State Executive committee, composed of one member from each congressional district in the state, to be designated by the district delegations in State convention assembled; two members at large, to be elected by the State convention; and the chairman of the convention at which the election is held. They shall be biennially elected at the State convention, shall choose one of their number chairman, and shall elect a secretary who is not a member, who shall reside at Raleigh.

IV. The chairman of the respective county, district and State Executive committees shall call their conventions to order and act as temporary chairmen until a permanent organization is affected, with power only to appoint, and receive the report of, a committee on credentials.

V. No executive committee shall have power to elect or appoint delegates to any convention, whether county, district, State or National.

VI. No member of an executive committee or delegate or alternate duly chosen shall have power to delegate his trust or authority to another.

VII. Representation.—Representation in county conventions shall consist of three Republican voters as delegates, and three as alternates, from each precinct in the county, and no more.

VIII. Representation in congressional, judicial, senatorial and State conventions shall consist of two delegates and two alternates only, for every member of the lower House of the General Assembly and shall be apportioned in the several counties accordingly.

IX. Delegates and alternates to county conventions shall be elected only by a vote of the Republicans of each precinct in precinct meeting assembled; and delegates and alternates to district, State and National conventions shall be elected by a convention of delegates duly elected and sent by the people for that purpose after due notice and publication of not less than fifteen days, of the time, place and purpose of such convention, and not otherwise.

X. The certificate of the chairman and secretary of the meeting, setting forth regularity of the primary meeting or convention, and the election of the delegate and alternate thereat, shall be accepted, when uncontested, as a good and sufficient credential for such delegate and alternate.

XI. This plan of organization and procedure shall continue in force until changed or abrogated by a subsequent Republican State convention.

Adopted in State convention, July 8, 1880.

AGENTS—Sole agents for all the latest and most valuable publications of the day. Also, for all the latest and most valuable publications of the day. Also, for all the latest and most valuable publications of the day.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Greater Inducements
TO
PURCHASERS OF GROCERIES!
MAY BE FOUND

At the Large Wholesale Establishment

Adrian & Vollers,
AT
S. E. Corner Front and Dock Sts.

Than can possibly be offered elsewhere.

AND IN THEIR STOCK!
WILL BE FOUND

Every Thing in the Grocery Line

That a Dealer or Consumer needs.

Selections for the Country

Trade ample and superior.
See 29-31.

JOHN WERNER,
PRATICAL GERMAN BARBER
AND PERFUMER.

29 MARKET STREET.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

MY MANY FRIENDS IN SMITHVILLE
and in the country are invited to come and see me. Also See Capital and Commercial Travelers. The best workmen and the finest accommodations in the city.

I beg to inform the public that I can be found at Mr. JOHN WERNER'S, prepared to wait upon all who favor me with a call.
JAMES H. CARRAWAY,
may 11-12

Rice Farm For Sale.
I WILL SELL THAT VALUABLE RICE FARM formerly owned by Col. Henry N. Howard, and known as Haw Hill plantation. Situated near the mouth of Town Creek in Brunswick County. Containing about 200 acres of farm land, of which 125 acres is rice, and the balance upland, of a light gravel surface, with heavy subsoil, and about 75 acres woodland. These lands are secure from river freshets, less expensive to cultivate than the river lands, while they are as productive as any to be found on the Cape Fear River.
JUNE 11-12 D. L. GORE.

SCHUTTE'S CAFE,
NO. 3 GRANITE ROW, FRONT STREET.

I HAVE JUST OPENED MY FASHIONABLE

RESTAURANT.

I am prepared to take boarders by the DAY, WEEK, and MONTH

First Class Accommodations for Ladies.

The very best will be furnished that can be purchased in this or the

NORTHERN MARKETS.

Liquors, Wines, &c.,
Will be of

SUPERIOR QUALITY.

The City of Wilmington has long needed a

Fashionable Cafe.

FOR

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

And it is my purpose to supply this want.

Meals furnished at all hours of the Day, and up to 12 o'clock at Night.

Conducted on the

EUROPEAN STYLE.

F. A. SCHUTTE,
Proprietor.

AGENTS—Sole agents for all the latest and most valuable publications of the day. Also, for all the latest and most valuable publications of the day.

AGENTS—Sole agents for all the latest and most valuable publications of the day. Also, for all the latest and most valuable publications of the day.

AGENTS—Sole agents for all the latest and most valuable publications of the day. Also, for all the latest and most valuable publications of the day.

AGENTS—Sole agents for all the latest and most valuable publications of the day. Also, for all the latest and most valuable publications of the day.

AGENTS—Sole agents for all the latest and most valuable publications of the day. Also, for all the latest and most valuable publications of the day.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

792 LOTS

ON

17TH STREET.

BETWEEN

MARKET & MULBERRY

STREETS.

Size, 30 Feet Front

380 Feet Deep.

I WILL SELL THE

LOT OF LAND

On 17th St., between

Market and Mul-

berry Streets in

Lots of

30 by 80 Feet,

For one-fourth cash,

balance in 1, 2 and

3 Years' time.

THE LOCATION

Of this Property is in

the North-western

part of Wilming-

ton.

The Lots

Are high and level, and the

fact that the City cannot

tax them makes the

investment more

desirable.

LOTS

In other parts of the City, also, to

Apply in person, or by letter, to

W. P. CANADAY.

Wilmington, N. C.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE CHEAP.

HOUSES AND LOTS

OR

BUILDING LOCATIONS.

IN DESIRABLE LOCATIONS.

W. P. CANADAY.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

MISCELLANEOUS.

D. A. SMITH. THOS. C. CRAFT.

FURNITURE!

WE ARE OFFERING RARE BAR-
gains to purchasers of

Furniture & Bedding!

Our Stock embraces all the latest and

leading style of Fine and Medium

Bed-Room Suits,

PARLOR SUITS, TABLES,

LOUNGES, CHAIRS, BED STEADS,

BUREAUS, WASHSTANDS,

WARDROBES, DESKS,

SPRING BEDS, MATTRESSES,

CRADLES, BABY CARRIAGES,

&c., &c.

We have had an experience of 25 years in the

Furniture business right here in Wil-

mington, and know where to buy and what

to buy, and give our Customers the benefit

of the Lowest Prices attainable.

Call and see us at No. 41 N. Front Street,

Wilmington, N. C.

D. A. SMITH & Co.,
The Furniture Dealers.

april 9-12

THE

METROPOLITAN HOUSE.

EUROPEAN PLAN.

Board and Lodging furnished \$1.00 per

day. Meals at all hours—15 to 35 cents, as per

order.

Oysters in season, and in every style.

Choice tables, furnished in everything

the market affords.

The traveling public attended, and meals

sent to any part of the city desired at short

notice.

Polite and attentive waiters always in

attendance.

Carriage also connected with the House.

Families furnished at their residences

with meals, daily. Orders by Postal Card

for meals received; charge, delivered, 30 cts.

each.

RATES FOR FAMILIES.
One person, 2 meals a day, per week.....\$2.75
2 persons, 2 meals a day, per week.....3.25
Luncheon, in neat packages.....15 cents.
We invite our patrons to examine our

cooking department daily, as to its clean-

liness, &c.

RICHARD WILLIAMS, (formerly of the

National and Commercial Hotels) Caterer

and Cook.

ROBERT JACKSON, Porter and Head

Waiter.

Located in the centre of the City, on Mar-

ket Street, between Second and Third, Wil-

mington, N. C.

JOS. C. HILL,
Proprietor.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AT

! GEORGE MYERS'

OLD STAND.

11 & 13 SO FRONT STREET

CAN BE HAD

Delicacies

FOR THE

Dinner Table.

The New Liquor Department is the best in

the State. The Choicest

SHERIES, BRANDIES, CORDIALS

AND CHAMPAGNES,

Celebrated PONEY WHISKEY,

BLUE GRASS, and the new brand of

Whisky,

Between The Acts!

Don't fail to look at the fine display of

LIQUORS,

SODA CRACKERS

AND

MILK BISCUIT!

MINCE MEAT

AND

PLUMB PUDDING,

And the Choicest

Family Supplies!

Prices still suit & well as goods, at

11 & 13 SO. FRONT ST

CHAS. KLEIN

Undertaker and Cabinet

Maker.

All Orders promptly attended to.

The finest CASKETS, the best WORK and

the most LIBERAL TERMS.

Shop on Princess between Front and

Second. **dec 25-26**

BROWN & PEARSON.

FASHIONABLE HAIR DRESSING AND

Shaving Salons, No. 23 North Front Street.

Best Workmen employed. Prices as usual.

Give us a call. **april 9-12**

Her's Made Candy,

PURE AND WHOLESOME

All kinds of Candy Fresh every day at

C. E. JEVENS,

Second St., 21 door below Post Office

dec 19-12

J. C. SCOTT,

Shoe and Shoe Maker.

Corner of Princess between Front and

Second. **dec 19-12**

CHAS. KLEIN

Undertaker and Cabinet

Maker.

All Orders promptly attended to.

The finest CASKETS, the best WORK and

the most LIBERAL TERMS.

Shop on Princess between Front and

Second. **dec 25-26**

BROWN & PEARSON.

FASHIONABLE HAIR DRESSING AND

Shaving Salons, No. 23 North Front Street.

Best Workmen employed. Prices as usual.

Give us a call. **april 9-12**

Her's Made Candy,

PURE AND WHOLESOME

THE WILMINGTON POST.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 9, 1882.

Literary Note.

Our Continent begins its second volume with a change of form, and will appear hereafter as a 32 page quarto, a shape much better adapted to the magazine character of the publication and for the display of fine illustrations than was the larger page previously used. The literary contents are not diminished, for the pages, while they are reduced to one-half the former size, are doubled in number. Indeed, the amount of reading matter is rather increased, for the advertisements are now printed separately, in addition to the full 32 pages of matter. The cover is restored, and the publication now appears as a handsome magazine, a trifle larger than the monthlies, and containing in its fifty-two numbers annually about one-third more matter than the largest of them. It looks now like what its conductors say they propose to offer the public: "An illustrated magazine on the instalment plan, with serial stories coming once a week instead of once a month, contents and illustrations to be furnished by the best available talent the country affords."—The Publishers' Weekly, N. Y.

The first number in the new form is noteworthy as containing the first instalment of Judge Tourgen's new story, "Hot Plover," which opens with a most interesting picture of country life in New York state thirty-five years ago. Among other prominent features are the continuation of Julian Hawthorne's "Dust," E. C. Gardner's amusing and eccentric "House Jill Dilli," a curious "Alaskan Legend," telling of the mummy found in that remote corner of the New World; and "The Better Soldier," in which a Union Veteran discusses the qualities of the northern and southern soldier in the civil war, in a way that shows a due appreciation of the valor of his late foes, whose prowess he however, analyzes in a novel manner.

The illustrations are numerous and good, the most notable being engravings from drawings of Whistler, American English "Impressionist," illustrations by Jessie McDermott of poem, and Prof. Elliott's Alaskan sketches. The number makes a bountiful handful for ten cents.

Congressman-at-Large.

HON. C. C. CLARK.

The Democratic mass meeting which met at the Court house in Craven county, June 22nd 1882, by a unanimous vote recommended your name to the state convention for congressman at large. It is with pleasure that we notify you of this action, and in behalf of said convention request this use of your name.

It was the opinion of the convention that this congressional district is entitled to the nomination, and that no one in the state has superior claims either by virtue of services rendered the party or personal qualifications, to the position to yourself.

Very truly yours,
J. W. HARPER,
F. M. SIMMONS, Com.
BRUCE JONES,

New Bern, June 26, 1882.

Gentlemen:—Your letter of the 22nd inst., informing me of the action of the recent Democratic mass meeting of Craven county has been received.

This spontaneous endorsement of the people, among whom I was born and reared, awakens the sentiments of gratitude which I cannot adequately express. It becomes me to give a frank, candid, and manly reply.

Assuming my nomination to have been made—not by any means a probable event—it would be entirely the result of a just consideration given to the claims of the second district, which are so conspicuously meritorious. I should be in a restricted sense the representative of the wishes and sentiments of the second district.

Important questions are now agitating the public mind, from which issues will be sharply defined by the opposing parties; and the candidate of the Democratic party, if elected from the second district, should be an honest representative of the district, be in full accord and sympathy with what is conceded to be the demand of a large portion, if not a majority, of the counties composing the district.

I could not, gentlemen, conscientiously advocate any measure of administrative policy, which I firmly believe to be utterly subversive of the fundamental principles of republican institutions. No legislation, the avowed purpose of which is to confer the power to govern on a minority—and that too from considerations which meet the most sensible denunciation in the axiomatic truths of the constitution itself can ever find an advocate, or an apologist in me.

I am not an office seeker; and I might properly add, that I would entertain the utmost aversion to the prospect of any man who would counsel his opinions, or divulge his opinions, or compromise his opinions from mercenary motives or from sordid and corrupt considerations.

The action of the meeting you represent, has afforded me the only proper opportunity for referring to this subject matter, and I have promptly availed myself of it. I would not deceive anyone—especially the people of my native county.

Permit me, therefore, to request that my name may not be brought before the state convention. It would do no good, and might possibly do harm.

Thanking the people of Craven county whom you represent, again and again, for their continuing confidence in my personal and political integrity, I pledge myself to preserve it untarnished by always advocating and defending, in their behalf, what I believe to be right, and naught else.

Yours truly,
CHAS. C. CLARK.

DEAR OLD POST:—The political ball has been rolling in the county for some time, and as she rolls she gathers heat, and is now on the verge of bursting. As the troops gather they view the broad field of battle, and from our heroes that lead the ranks, we hear the signal, all's well.

While going on we wish to speak closely of county affairs politics. Our county ticket will be made August 26th; many are our aspirants for the legislature, men full of ambition. The race will be dedicated to brain and sinew. "The world will be better a hundred years hence." Public sentiment.

For clerk of the superior court, we still offer our gallant old standard bearer, John T. Gregory, he is a noble structure in the good old party; his nomination is certain.

For register of deeds, we look with pride on our worthy aspirant, John H. Hannon, a young man of the colored element, a noble worker, a daring advocate of humanity, and will undoubtedly do honor to his race and his party. The two elements are binding closer, our county is in the van. Mr. Hannon will be nominated by acclamation, his election will be sure. United element sure to stand.

There will be some contending for the sheriff's office, but we will settle that.

The liberal movement takes well; we are pitching our tents, brightening our armor and getting ready for the war. Look out, old bourgeois, we are coming.

Since the trial of the fies of free ballot and fair count, there has been a great disturbance in the Democratic family, prominent members are leaving, and are joining the paramount party of the world. When the terrible injustice of Democratic rule shall be made known to the poor, illiterate masses, it soon will be, she will no longer predominate over the right. But her superficial head will be overthrown, and the world will look in her corrupt face and cry shame! shame! to the cursed cargo of wrong and infamous calamity.

The old county will assuredly give a strong majority in the next election for the upbuilding of the cause of right and principles of justice, that are alone invested in the triumphant old Republican party.

We would like to say more, but for fear that we have already trespassed, we sign yours for the party of right and equal rights before the law, liberalism, and the endorsement of Hon. James E. O'Hara to Congress.

OLD HALIFAX.

KENANSVILLE, N. C., July 1882.

MR. EDITOR:—Please allow me space in your most worthy paper to give a statement of the political workings of the Republicans of Duplin county. I must say according to the present look-out and feature of things that the Republicans of this county appear to be cemented more closely. Again I must say that they appear to be highly gratified in having the Hon. W. P. Canaday as the nominee from this congressional district, and O. H. Dockery for Congressman at large. This appears to meet the hearty approval of the united Republican party of this county. As for myself, I am a Republican and am known as such, and shall do all in my power for the election of the above named gentlemen, and the entire Republican ticket.

I must say a word concerning Hon. W. P. Canaday to the many readers and friends of the Post, as a Republican and friend of Canaday, that if this district and state does owe the honor to any one man, as a vindicator of their rights, it is W. P. Canaday. And for that reason I think that the people will prove to be honest at the next election, by depositing their ballots for him. Mr. Canaday has proved in every respect to be the people's friend, especially the colored and poor whites, in vindicating the juror question so bravely as he did through the columns of the Post. He has also proved to be a friend to education, by the profound arguments he has used in that respect. For these and all other good reasons he has proved to be the people's man, and we shall prove it when the time comes to vote.

Where is Canaday, and where is Dockery? Sir, I respectfully say that Canaday is now using his pen in the good of the nation, and also spangling it all through his columns. Friends, I cannot marshal words to give him the honor due him. As for O. H. Dockery, he with his mastery language and profound arguments, is out converting the people as he goes.

Mr. Editor, for fear that I may trespass on your columns I must close, but I am not half through.

We hope to elect our legislative ticket this year. I had the honor of being the nominee of my party the last campaign, for the Senate. Allow me to subscribe myself as your partner in the Republican fight, now and always.

E. E. W. SIMMONS.

The Post is only \$2.00 per annum.

RECEIPTS.

Cotton 5 bales
Spirits Turpentine 500 casks
Rosin 1150 bbls
Tar 346 bbls
Crude Turpentine 207 bbls

July 8.

ROCK:—We quote the market for the past week as firm with packages fractional advanced. Sales for the week 30 Tons clean.

Carolina 0, Common \$5.46, Fair \$5.46, Choice \$5.47, Fancy \$7.1. Carolina rough rice is quoted at 50c \$1.15 per bushel, for upland \$1.35c \$1.60, tide qualities.

ROCK LIME
FOR BUILDING PURPOSES.
FRESHLY BURNED
DELIVERED IN WILMINGTON
At \$1.25 Per Barrel.
Also
Agricultural Lime
and Carbonate of Lime.
French Bros.,
ROCKY POINT, N. C.
Jan 29 18.

WILMINGTON MARKETS.

July 3.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market opened firm at 41 1/2 cents per gallon, with sales reported of 500 casks at 41 1/2 cents.

ROBIN.—The market was firm at \$1.55 for Strained, and \$1.62 for Good Strained, with sales as offered.

TAR.—Market firm at \$1.65 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market dull at \$1.50 for Hard, \$2.75 for Yellow Dip and Virgin, with sales as offered.

COTTON.—Market was firm with sales at quotations. The following were the official quotations of the day:
Ordinary, 9 5/16 cts
Good Ordinary, 10 11/16 " "
Low Middling, 11 7/16 " "
Middling, 12 " "
Good Middling, 12 1/2 " "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton 18 bales
Spirits Turpentine 434 casks
Rosin 644 bbls
Tar 130 " "
Crude Turpentine 177 " "

July 4.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market quiet at 43 cents per gallon, with sales 300 casks at that figure.

ROBIN.—The market opened firm at \$1.55 bid for Strained, and \$1.62 for Good Strained, with sales reported at quotations.

TAR.—Market unsettled at \$1.65 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market steady at \$1.50 for Hard, \$2.75 for Yellow Dip and Virgin. Sales at quotations.

COTTON.—Market firm, with sales at quotations. The following were the official quotations of the day:
Ordinary, 9 5/16 cts
Good Ordinary, 10 11/16 " "
Low Middling, 11 9/16 " "
Middling, 12 " "
Good Middling, 12 1/2 " "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton 8 bales
Spirits turpentine, 586 casks
Rosin, 1456 bbls
Tar, 284 " "
Crude turpentine, 197 " "

July 6.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market opened quiet at 41 cents, with sales later 50 casks at 40 1/2 cts, and of 400 do at 41 1/2 closing steady at that price.

ROBIN.—The market was firm at \$1.55 for Strained, and \$1.62 per bbl for Good Strained, with sales as offered.

TAR.—Market firm at \$1.65 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market steady at \$1.50 for Hard, \$2.75 for Yellow Dip and Virgin, with sales at quotations.

COTTON.—Market steady, with sales reported on a basis of 12 cents per lb for Middling. The following were the official quotations of the day:
Ordinary, 9 5/16 cts
Good Ordinary, 10 11/16 " "
Low Middling, 11 9/16 " "
Middling, 12 " "
Good Middling, 12 1/2 " "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton 3 bales
Spirits Turpentine 336 casks
Rosin, 884 bbls
Tar, 187 bbls
Crude Turpentine 63 bbls

July 7.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market opened firm at 41 1/2 cents per gallon, with sales of 150 casks at that price.

ROBIN.—The market was firm at \$1.55 for Strained, and \$1.62 per bbl for Good Strained, with sales reported at quotations.

TAR.—Market firm at \$1.65 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market steady at \$1.50 for Hard, \$2.75 for Yellow Dip and Virgin, with sales at quotations.

COTTON.—Market firm, with sales of 100 bales on a basis of 12 cts per lb for Middling. The following were the official quotations of the day:
Ordinary, 9 5/16 cts
Good Ordinary, 10 11/16 " "
Low Middling, 11 9/16 " "
Middling, 12 " "
Good Middling, 12 1/2 " "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton 25 bales
Spirits Turpentine 336 casks
Rosin, 884 bbls
Tar, 187 bbls
Crude Turpentine 63 bbls

July 8.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market opened firm at 41 1/2 cents per gallon, with sales reported of 300 casks at 42 cents.

ROBIN.—The market was dull at \$1.55 for Strained, and \$1.62 per bbl for Good Strained, with sales reported.

TAR.—Market firm at \$1.65 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market steady at \$1.50 for Hard, \$2.75 for Yellow Dip and Virgin, with sales at quotations.

COTTON.—Market firm with small sales

PROSPECTUS.

THE
WILMINGTON POST
FOR
1882,

With its Exceedingly Large Subscription LIST is the Best

ADVERTISING MEDIUM

in the only

Republican Paper

Published in the Second and Third

Congressional Districts.

It reaches all classes of the people,

WHITE and COLORED.

It advocates Equal Rights before

the Law and at the Ballot

Box of ALL MEN, regardless of

COLOR or NATIVITY.

Its location is in the

LARGEST COMMERCIAL CITY

in North Carolina.

GIVES and

LATEST MARINE

AND

MARKET REPORTS.

IT IS OPPOSED TO

RINGS AND CLIQUES

Railroad.

Political or

Commercial.

And Exposes them Whenever

Found.

ADVERTISING RATES LOW

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE ONLY

TWO DOLLARS

A Year in Advance.

Do not Forget to Send the Money

With Your Name.

Address,

THE WILMINGTON POST.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILMINGTON, N. C.